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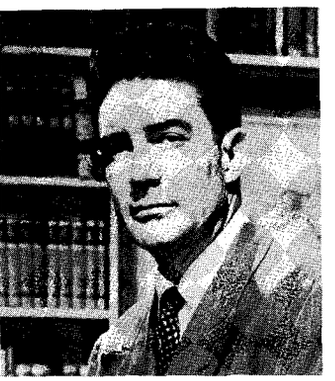

DAN SMOOT

DEATH WATCH OF THE REPUBLIC

The following anonymous article—entitled "Death Watch"—expresses the feelings of many Americans in this year of Grace, 1965:

"This is a time for great sorrow; a time for mourning.

"He is dying.

"He, who was once proud and strong and vital, is having the life crushed out of him by the thing he created to doctor his ills. The would-be cure is killing the patient.

"The American is dying.

"He is passing from the scene, thin and wasted, his voice reduced to a whisper while the thing that is killing him has grown fat and sleek and blustery.

"Once he stood tall and strong and vigorous; once he planted his feet firmly on solid ground and laughed lustily at kings and emperors and dictators who would rule him; he stood with his head held high, his broad shoulders lighting up the spirits of the peoples of the world, showing them that Man could stand alone.

"He was a wonderful thing, The American.

"His strength was something that had never been seen before on earth. He was Man as Man was meant to be and nothing, not even the powerful ghosts of past centuries who shrieked that Man could not rule himself, could move him once he had planted his roots and called the earth his own.

"Yes, The American was a magnificent thing, standing alone, thinking for himself, doing for himself. Magnificent he stood, breathing free in a world that had known no freedom.

"He was a unique thing, The American.

"He believed his life was his own and that no man, no matter what title he gave himself, had a right to that life; he believed he had a right to what was his, to what he produced, and

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that no man had a better right. He believed these rights were his because they were in him when he was born.

"He was a good thing, The American.

"He changed the entire world; he changed the way of life, the way of thinking, of millions of people who didn't know there could be another way of living or thinking and who didn't know Man could govern himself; he told the world that Man could stand alone and survive.

"He was a human being, The American.

"He faced a wilderness and carved from it a home and a way of life; he faced a history of stagnant thought and from it molded new ideas and progress; he faced a solid wall of unlimited power and forged from it pylons of individual freedom; he faced a past of starvation, deprivation and degradation, and molded from it a world of plenty and good and equal opportunity.

"He was a legend come to life, The American.

"He was Beowulf, Siegfried, Roland; he was Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill and John Henry; and he was Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Sam Adams, John Hancock and George Washington.

"Yes, he was a wonderful thing, The American.

"Now he is passing. Now his strength is being drained from him by the thing he created . . . now his strength is being eaten up by the many mouths of the government he thought would be the right kind of thing to prevent anyone from eating him up.

"He is dying, The American.

"This is a time for weeping, not for The American, but for ourselves. We are letting him die. We are standing by watching him gasp for the life that once made him the greatest being on earth and we do nothing.

"Instead, we are helping to kill him; instead, we feed more power to the thing that is crushing him in its socialistic vise of welfare. Instead of helping him we are frantically clearing all The American's defenses from the thing's path—his self-reliance, self-responsibility, initiative, desire—clearing them from the thing's path toward unlimited government and oppressive power.

"We are helping the thing that was meant to preserve him, push The American off the face of the earth.

"The American is dying.

"And — we are digging his grave."

The grave does yawn for the kind of American who transformed a wilderness into the land of the free and the home of the brave. When America was an infant nation, the abundance and brilliance of her political leaders astonished the world. Now, we seem to have lost the capacity to select leaders with integrity, honor, and respect for truth.

For example, President Lyndon B. Johnson, campaigning in 1964, promised again and again, that federal aid to states would never bring federal controls. Speaking in Denver, on October 12, 1964, the President vowed that he would never permit federal meddling with the operation of schools. He said:

"We must keep control of our schools where it belongs, with the people. I believe that you should run your own schools, and you will do that as long as I am President."[1]

In January, 1965, President Johnson urged Congress to pass the Education Act of 1965, which will put the federal government in control of education at all levels, from elementary school through college.[1]

Before the Education Act became law (April 11, 1965), federal education officials warned that schools could not receive federal tax money without first complying with the rules, regulations, and requirements laid down by the U. S. Office of Education, under terms of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and of other federal laws.[2]

Yet, in early June, 1965, Francis Keppel, U. S. Commissioner of Education, made a public speech, once again giving assurance that federal aid is dispensed "without strings," warning that control of education must be kept at the local and state level, asserting that "we cannot look to Washington for the solutions" to our problems.[1,3]

Within a few days after making that speech, Keppel gave the lie to his own words. On June 17, 1965, Keppel warned that he would withhold federal tax money from colleges and universities where private sororities or fraternities practice

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racial discrimination, although fraternities and sororities are not subsidized with federal tax money.[4] Keppel even threatened to punish all colleges and universities whose students belong to a fraternity that practices "de facto segregation." In other words, it is not enough for fraternities to have no rules prohibiting negro membership. Every fraternity must have negro members, or all colleges where that fraternity has chapters may lose federal aid.[5]

Thus, the federal official who reassures us that federal aid brings no federal controls presumes to control not only the educational institutions which receive the aid but also the private lives of students.

Keppel cites, as his authority, the Civil Rights Act of 1964.[3] This proves he has no respect for the law he pretends to cherish. Section 201-e of Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 makes it plain that no agency of the federal government is given authority to control "a bona fide private club or other establishment not open to the public."[3] That Commissioner Keppel is violating the law he cites as authority for his actions is made even plainer by Section 504-a-6 of Title V of the Civil Rights Act of 1964:

"Nothing in this or any other act shall be construed as authorizing the commission, its advisory committees, or any other person under its supervision or control to inquire into or investigate any membership practices or internal operations of any fraternal organization, any college or university fraternity or sorority, any private club or any religious organization."[3]

On July 20 and 21, 1965, a White House Conference on Education was held in Washington, D. C., sponsored by U. S. Office of Education (at an estimated cost, to taxpayers, of $50,000). It was attended by state governors, state educational officials, and prominent educators.

J. W. Edgar, Texas commissioner of education, was a participant in the White House Conference. He belittled the idea that federal aid brings federal controls, saying:

"I'm not afraid of federal aid to education because we in Texas intend to manage it."[6]

On July 22, 1965—one day after the Texas commissioner of education made his boast in Washington—*The Dallas Morning News* published a story based on information supplied by the Texas Education Agency. From the story:

"Unless . . . [Texas] schools are approved in Washington as satisfying the civil rights law's demands, they are ineligible for federal aid.

"Included is the biggest bundle of federal cash ever offered to Texas schools, $86,000,000 under the elementary-secondary education act of 1965 . . . .

"State education agency spokesmen reported . . . that 175 Texas school districts have not submitted any plans to qualify for federal funds in the future. Another 377 have compliance plans awaiting approval in Washington . . . .

"Approvals have been coming slowly due partly to requirements of federal attorneys seeking to direct local school officials in drafting their integration programs.

"A major concern of state education officials is the 175 districts, some of them fairly large, which have not submitted any program for complying with the civil rights act. School districts are subject to penalties under the federal law if they follow racial discrimination, even though they do not seek federal funds.

"Vocational training teachers paid from federal funds . . . may be the first to suffer from withholding of U.S. money if their districts fail to come up promptly with acceptable desegregation plans . . . .

"Schools opening in September apparently will be without federal funds unless they have received Washington approval on civil rights compliance, according to state officials."[7]

The theme of the July, 1965, White House Conference on Education was that state governors have the responsibility of keeping "the Federal Government's purse strings from becoming puppet strings"—of "making education basically a state affair." The conference said governors could keep federal control from accompanying federal aid if, among other things, " a council of state governors . . . [would] meet with the President perhaps twice a year to discuss upcoming programs and issues."[6]

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Apparently, participants in the White House Conference on Education operated in sublime ignorance of widely publicized facts which prove that federal officials who dispense tax money—not state officials who receive it—are the ones who set policy and exercise control.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (President Johnson's Poverty War bill) gave state governors power to veto proposed federal anti-poverty programs affecting local or state governments. In June, 1965, Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of New York, tried to veto a small item in a nine-million-dollar federal poverty grant for New York City. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, bluntly notified Governor Rockefeller that if he vetoed any part of the grant offered New York City, Shriver would cancel the entire grant. Faced with a choice of all or nothing, Rockefeller surrendered and withdrew his veto.[3]

On July 22, 1965, the U. S. House of Representatives approved a bill to double the amount of tax money authorized for the Office of Economic Opportunity during its second year of operation—and to limit severely the veto power of state governors. On July 30, a Senate committee, considering this legislation, eliminated the governors' veto powers altogether.[8]

In the July 27, 1965, issue of *Look*, Sargent Shriver congratulates himself on how well he is running the war on poverty. He heavily emphasizes that the war is directed from Washington, and that no community gets federal funds unless its behavior pleases Washington officials. The war on poverty has been widely (and correctly) criticized because much of the federal tax money is going for salaries and expenses of the bureaucrats administering the programs. Sargent Shriver makes it clear that he expects poverty war officials to get "adequate" salaries and that he will withhold federal tax money if his wishes are ignored. Note passages from his article in *Look*:

"Before we grant one cent, we require the involvement of the whole community in the planning and operation of the program. We specify representation of the poor. In effect, we are asking those who hold power in the community to 'move over' and share that power with those who are to be helped . . . .

"Again and again, communities throughout the country have been denied funds until they clearly established their willingness to give representation to the poor and minorities . . . .

"Probably the noisiest discussion has been about the salaries paid in the War on Poverty . . . . Well, I believe that communities should employ the most competent men available to run their programs and should pay them adequate salaries.

"If competent people receive salaries that we consider out of line, we will not pay the Federal share of those salaries. We have already refused to pay in some communities, and we anticipate that we will in others.

"If the politicians frustrate local efforts for poverty planning, we will withhold or withdraw Federal funds. We have followed this hard line from the first days of the program, and have no intention of abandoning it now."[9]

Concerning "participation of the poor" in poverty war programs, note the following from the June 11, 1965, issue of *Research Institute Recommendations*:

"This week's angry quarrel between Washington and 11 mayors . . . . looked like just one more fight over funds, patronage and power, but the issues causing the collision actually cut more deeply . . . .

"Core of the problem is Title II of the anti-poverty law, seeking '*participation*' by the poor. It may succeed too well; they've started participating in ways that alarm the 11 mayors, most of whom have put their cities in the anti-poverty program. Now the mayors have second thoughts; they're afraid participation could get out of hand, encourage demonstrations, even violence.

"One of the angriest voices belongs to the *mayor of Syracuse*. He's facing a march on City Hall, fears it will provoke violence. He says participation is 'pitting the poor against everyone else,' a violation of the traditional principle of social welfare work.

"Point is the march isn't *intended* as social work; its leaders are products of a Syracuse University project to help train and organize the poor for 'involvement' in the poverty war.

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"University professors handling the project reject 'welfare,' call what they're doing *'self-help' by the poor in using power*. Syracusans behind the mayor's 'Crusade for Opportunity' program are especially incensed by a University brochure which calls for *'controlled but intense anger about continued injustice.'*

"The organizers of the 'self-help' drives regard their work as a pilot project; if it has effect, they expect it to be used in other poverty-hit cities—e.g. Buffalo, Kansas City, Mo. This could bring on even bigger battles over the war on poverty . . . .

"Make no mistake: *This is just the beginning of controversy*. So far, there's been no close tie-in between poverty militants and *civil rights militants*. But that's almost sure to happen—and then passions will begin to run even higher than today."

The use of tax money as a club (or bribe) to force the will of federal officials upon individuals and upon state and local governments is a conspicuous feature of all federal spending programs.

In a recent pronouncement about highway beautification, President Johnson gave state governments a stern ultimatum: adopt legislation to get rid of billboards and junkyards by 1967, or lose federal aid for highways.[10]

Here are excerpts from an Associated Press story, datelined at Goldsboro, North Carolina, June 24, 1965:

"The County Welfare Board in [Goldsboro, North Carolina] . . . has issued an order that anyone owning a television set or a telephone will not be eligible, as of July 1, [1965] for public assistance . . . .

"When the board ruling was released, a cry of protest arose from many county residents . . . .

"Mrs. Jack Barfield . . . chairman of the Welfare Board, said the ruling was made 'after we found welfare recipients with princess phones and two television sets.'

"Mrs. Barfield added, 'The Welfare Board does not believe it should spend taxpayers' money to make payments on television sets when some people are struggling to pay their taxes and cannot afford TVs.' "[11]

Here are excerpts from an Associated Press story, datelined at Goldsboro, the next day, June 25, 1965:

"The county welfare board in this Eastern North Carolina community . . . rescinded its order that welfare recipients could not own television sets or telephones.

"The county board said it took the action because 'Our stand on the television and telephone problem might have threatened federal assistance to all of North Carolina.' . . .

" 'Communications have been received from federal and state agencies in Washington and Raleigh to the effect that our action was contradictory to federal and state regulations.

" 'This would jeopardize the use of public welfare funds not only in Wayne County, but also in the entire State of North Carolina . . . .' "[12]

In 1964, the regional U. S. Housing Office in Philadelphia threatened to withdraw federal funds for a housing project in Richmond, Virginia, if the Richmond City Council did not adopt a hot-water ordinance pleasing to the federal housing administrators. The Richmond City Council complied.[10]

In November, 1960, the City Manager of Newburgh, New York, appointed a three-man committee to study welfare operations in the city. After three months of study, the committee reported that welfare money was being used for political purposes; that it was subsidizing strikes; that it was paying social parasites to breed illegitimate children; that cash welfare payments to parents for dependent children was being spent on vice and luxuries; that some people were quitting jobs because they could make more on relief than at work; that, in certain instances, state and federal regulations *required* relief recipients to loaf; that welfare programs were contributing to the rise of slums, to an increase in social diseases among children and adults, to the wreckage of business and residential neighborhoods, to school problems, and to a sharp rise in crime and violence.[13]

Newburgh officials initiated reforms. They ordered that relief be given, not in cash, but in

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vouchers, so that recipients must spend it, not in bars, but on food and clothing for their destitute children and on other necessities. They ordered that able-bodied men on relief be put to work for the city doing something useful, earning part of the money given them. Newburgh officials ordered that able-bodied men who refused to work be denied relief. They ordered that mothers of illegitimate children be taken off relief if they had more illegitimates—and that victimized children be taken away from such mothers and placed in decent foster homes.[13]

Liberals throughout the nation violently condemned Newburgh officials for attempting such reforms. Governor Nelson Rockefeller denounced the city officials; and on January 5, 1962, the New York Supreme Court issued a permanent injunction against enforcement of the Newburgh welfare reforms.[13]

Why such frenzy against one community for trying to eliminate abuse and corruption from its local welfare programs? The federal government requires that all welfare districts in a state conform to federal rules and procedures, before the state can get any federal funds for welfare. Federal officials did not like the reforms attempted in Newburgh; and if Newburgh had not been forced to comply with their wishes, the entire state of New York could have lost federal aid for welfare.[13]

Under threat of terminating all federal aid to an entire state, federal officials have even forced local communities to accept federal aid they did not need or want. A classic case of this kind occurred ten years ago. Note this Associated Press story from Columbus, Ohio, dated February 3, 1955:

"Rebellious Harrison County, struggling for years to stay free of federal aid, has lost its fight.

"The Ohio Supreme Court yesterday ruled the county must participate in a federal aid program for Ohio's totally and permanently disabled.

"Harrison County's flat refusal of the money threatened to cost Ohio $3,000,000 a year in U. S. grants unless all 88 counties joined in the federal program. Harrison County alone remained aloof.

"County commissioners had claimed they neither needed nor wanted the federal money. They said their handicapped were cared for under their poor relief program."[14]

Though many self-styled conservatives have somehow been mesmerized, intimidated, or bribed into asserting that "President Johnson is a conservative at heart," the President is doing more to socialize this nation than all previous liberal Presidents. Note the following from an article in the July 26, 1965, issue of *U. S. News & World Report*:

"What amounts to a revolution within the United States is being carried out by President Johnson and a Congress that is heavily Democratic.

"In the process, an all-powerful Central Government is rising, States are further downgraded . . . .

"This dream of revolutionary change was in the minds of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his 'New Dealers' and of John F. Kennedy and his 'New Frontiersmen' . . . . Lyndon Johnson is succeeding where the others failed . . . .

"Congress now is ready to approve a start down the road to state medicine as part of the broad concept of a Government assuring cradle-to-grave security of all kinds . . . .

"The President, too, pushed through the start of what eventually will be a huge program of federal aid to local schools. Along with that aid will go strings controlled by Washington that will shape the direction of schooling . . . .

"All of this is only the beginning . . . .

"The secret of the Johnson success appears to lie in substantial part in his ability to sell the business and banking community on his objectives where former Democratic Presidents aroused hostility. Given business and labor support, the Johnson program sails through Congress."[15]

On July 18, 1965, David Brinkley (NBC commentator) told Ohio University students:

"The decline and fall of the 50 state governments will be completed in our lifetime . . . . The movement of political power from state

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capitals to Washington . . . is inevitable and unstoppable whether we like it or not."[16]

Mr. Brinkley revealed that he liked it, saying the federal government will "legislate wisely," whereas state legislatures tend to be corrupt and inefficient, and local governments are under too much pressure from the people "to legislate on unpopular but necessary measures."[16]

David Brinkley here discloses the basic conviction of all totalitarian liberals—a conviction forthrightly expressed by the late Harry Hopkins who said "the people are too dumb to think." Liberals, as David Brinkley indicates, believe that if government is kept close to home where it is responsive to the will of the people, the people will not permit governmental action which liberals consider desirable. Hence, liberals approve the transfer of all economic and political power from state and local governments to a centralized government less responsive to the public will.

David Brinkley correctly characterizes the liberal conviction that the American people are unable to govern themselves and must, therefore, have a dictatorship in Washington. He accurately describes the trend of our times; but fulfillment of his prophecy about the decline and fall of the 50 state governments is not inevitable.

Most federal programs being used to undermine local and state governments, to control the activities of private organizations, and to invade the privacy of individuals are unconstitutional, because there is no grant of power in our Constitution for such programs.

Our Republic can be saved if the people will elect a Congress, and a President, who will respect the Constitution as a clear and binding contract of government, who will repeal all existing federal laws and abolish all existing federal programs not obviously authorized by some provision in the Constitution, who will reject all new proposals for federal programs not sanctioned by the Constitution. In short, we, the people, must put constitutionalists at the helm of government.

Before constitutionalists can be elected to high offices, the people who do the electing must understand and respect the principles of American constitutional government.

Here is the cue for you who do understand and care: educate as many other Americans as you possibly can, using the materials which have been most helpful in your own education.

Set yourself a specific goal. If you have found my *Report* an effective expositor of constitutional principles, resolve to get at least ten new subscribers to the *Report*. By such action, subscribers to this *Report* could, before election time next year, educate *a decisive number* of influential people — in every congressional district in all 50 states.

The sound of the rattling chains that will bind us and our posterity in slavery is muted by the thunder of false propaganda about the bright promise of the great society. But even Lyndon Baines Johnson cannot fool all the people all the time.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely — help get subscribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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We who believe in freedom have a mighty nation to save, a glorious tradition to restore. Let us get on with the job. Instead of silently attending the death watch of our Republic, as if hypnotized and helpless, let us break the spell and go to work.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Local Education Control Pledged," by Francis Keppel, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 26, 1965, p. 2D

(2) "Voluntary School Mixing Predicted," AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 31, 1964, p. 16A

(3) "Federal Noose Is Tightened," editorial by Ken Thompson, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 13, 1965, p. 2D

(4) "Colleges Face U.S. Aid Cutoff If They Permit Fraternity Bias," by Wallace Turner, *The New York Times*, June 18, 1965, pp. 1, 25

(5) "Curb on Clubs May Come Next," editorial by Mike Engleman, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 5, 1965, p. 6B

(6) "State Governments Cautioned On Federal Aid For Schools," by Karen Klinefelter, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 21, 1965, p. 8A

(7) "Education Agency Seeking Compliance," by Richard Morehead, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 22, 1965, p. 4A

(8) "House Doubles 'Poverty' Funds," UPI dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 23, 1965, p. 1; "Panel Cuts Veto Power On Projects," by Bob Hollingsworth, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 30, 1965

(9) "How goes the War on Poverty?", by Sargent Shriver, *Look* magazine, July 27, 1965, pp. 30-4

(10) "New Housing Secretary Will Be a Virtual Czar," article from the Richmond *News Leader*, reprinted in *Human Events*, July 24, 1965, p. 6

(11) "TV, Telephones Illegal for Poor," AP dispatch from Goldsboro, North Carolina, *The Dallas Times Herald*, June 24, 1965, p. A5

(12) "Welfare Board Relents," AP dispatch from Goldsboro, North Carolina, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 25, 1965, p. 1

(13) "Government Action In Social Welfare," by Roger Burgess, *Concern* (magazine published by the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church), July 15, 1962; editorial, *The New York Times*, June 29, 1961; *Human Events*, February 17, 1962; "The Newburgh Revolt," an address by Joseph McDowell Mitchell, City Manager of Newburgh

(14) "County Loses Fight Against U.S. 'Aid'," AP dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, *The Dallas Times Herald*, February 3, 1955, p. 11

(15) "Revolutionizing The U.S.," *U.S. News & World Report*, July 26, 1965, pp. 29-32

(16) "Local-To-Federal Power Shift Inevitable, Unstoppable: Brinkley," UPI dispatch from Athens, Ohio, *Indianapolis Star*, July 18, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 16

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